



Shults-Heimann Farm

Architectural History

Historic Structures, Sites and Districts

Architectural historians look at the built environment. This includes homes, farms and barns, commercial buildings, neighborhoods, landscapes, roadside signage or billboards, and more. They work in cities, suburbs and rural areas.

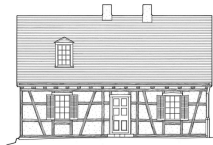
Architectural historians conduct background research on properties and then compile academic, legal and public documents and reports. Community involvement is an important part of architectural history. If you have any information about a building or neighborhood that may be affected by an upcoming MoDOT project contact us!



Even billboards can be historically significant, like the Higginsville Hand!



Historic Architecture in Missouri



CALL US

573.526.4778

Missouri Department of Transportation
Historic Preservation Section
P.O. Box 270 . Jefferson City, MO 65109
Fax: 573.522.1973
www.modot.org/ehp

 **Historic Preservation**
Archaeology - Architecture - Bridges

Architectural History at MoDOT

What MoDOT does:

MoDOT has a small team of employees that handle historic architecture, bridges and archaeology. Their official titles are Historic Preservation Specialists. MoDOT's Historic Preservation Specialists look for historic resources that may be affected by upcoming road maintenance or construction.



This bus shelter at the Shaw Nature Reserve in St. Louis was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1939 and relocated here in 2002.



Stillhouse Hollow Roadside Park

What are Historic Preservation Specialists doing on the side of the road?

- ⇒ A Historic Preservation Specialist will travel to a proposed job location early in the planning process to identify any historic properties or structures (surveying). This may take multiple trips, depending on the area and resources.
- ⇒ Once at a proposed job location, the Specialist will take photographs and notes on what they see in the project area. They are looking at buildings, structures, objects and districts that may be eligible for or that are in the National Register of Historic Places.
- ⇒ Details related to architecture like brick sidewalks, fence posts, out buildings, wells, water fountains, and stone walls, are noted by the Specialist including modern modifications or updates. Compiled notes describe the **form**, **style**, and other elements of a structure or property.

Form & Style:

Form and Style are two terms used when classifying architecture.

Form refers to room configuration and **style** refers to the details applied to the building.

Form and style do not always match. Vernacular architecture features may include details from various styles.

Resources:

National Parks Service www.nps.gov

Missouri State Historic Preservation Office dnr.mo.gov/shpo

A Field Guide to American Houses
by Virginia McAlester

Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City

Missouri State Historical Society,
Columbia

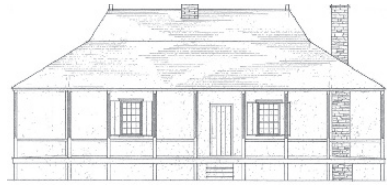


Historic Preservation
Archaeology - Architecture - Bridges

www.modot.org/ehp

MISSOURI ARCHITECTURAL STYLES TIMELINE

1760-1830 FRENCH COLONIAL



One story; steeply pitched roof, usually hip; stucco wall covering; porch on at least one side.

1830-1920 MISSOURI GERMAN



Highly-crafted vernacular buildings of limestone, brick, or fachwerk (exposed heavy, hewn timbers and plastered brick or clay filler); steeply-pitched roofs (often metal); dormer windows.

1840-1885 ITALIANATE



Two or three stories; low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves; bracketed cornice; tall, narrow windows, arched or curved openings; occasionally cupola or tower.

1850-1910 I-HOUSE



Two stories; two rooms wide; one room deep; gabled roof; porches, T, or L appendages are common. The name derives from the slender "I" form and its once ubiquitous appearance in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

1880-1910 QUEEN ANNE



Steep, irregularly-shaped roof usually with cross gable; textured walls; bay windows; asymmetrical façade with porch; spindlework ("gingerbread") or columns.

1890-1940 TUDOR REVIVAL



Steep, cross-gabled roof; decorative half-timbered walls; tall, narrow, multi-paned windows; massive chimneys with chimney pots.

1935-1975 RANCH



One story; low-pitched roof; moderate to wide overhanging eaves; frequently with integrated carport or garage.

1760

1790

1820

1850

1880

1910

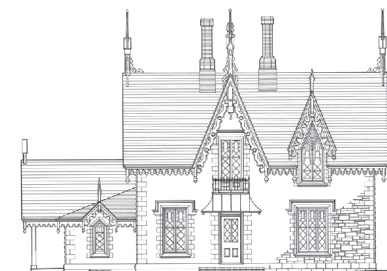
1935

1825-1860 GREEK REVIVAL



Low pitch roof; detailed cornice; porches with prominent columns common; elaborate door surrounds with sidelights and transoms. Elements of the style have remained popular to the present.

1840-1880 GOTHIC REVIVAL



Steeply pitched roof usually with cross gable; decorative bargeboards in gables; narrow windows, occasionally pointed arch; one-story porch common.

1855-1890 SECOND EMPIRE



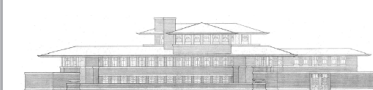
Mansard roof; tall, narrow windows with heavy, elaborate cornices; double paneled front doors above a short flight of steps.

1880-1900 RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE



Round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrances; masonry walls, usually rough faced square stonework; usually asymmetrical; frequently have round towers.

1900-1920 PRAIRIE



Two stories, one-story wings or porches emphasizing the flat prairie setting; decorative geometric patterns; low-pitched hipped or gabled roof, wide overhanging eaves.

1900-1930 BUNGALOW

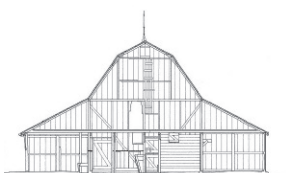


Low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and triangular braces; deep porch, usually under a separate gable.

"When historic properties cannot be avoided, MoDOT attempts to minimize the project's impact to them."



Other Architectural Forms:



► Farms
► Motels

► Neighborhoods
► Entrance Markers

► Fences
► Schools

► Gas Stations
► Places of Worship

► Barns
► More

